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The Cornell Countryman

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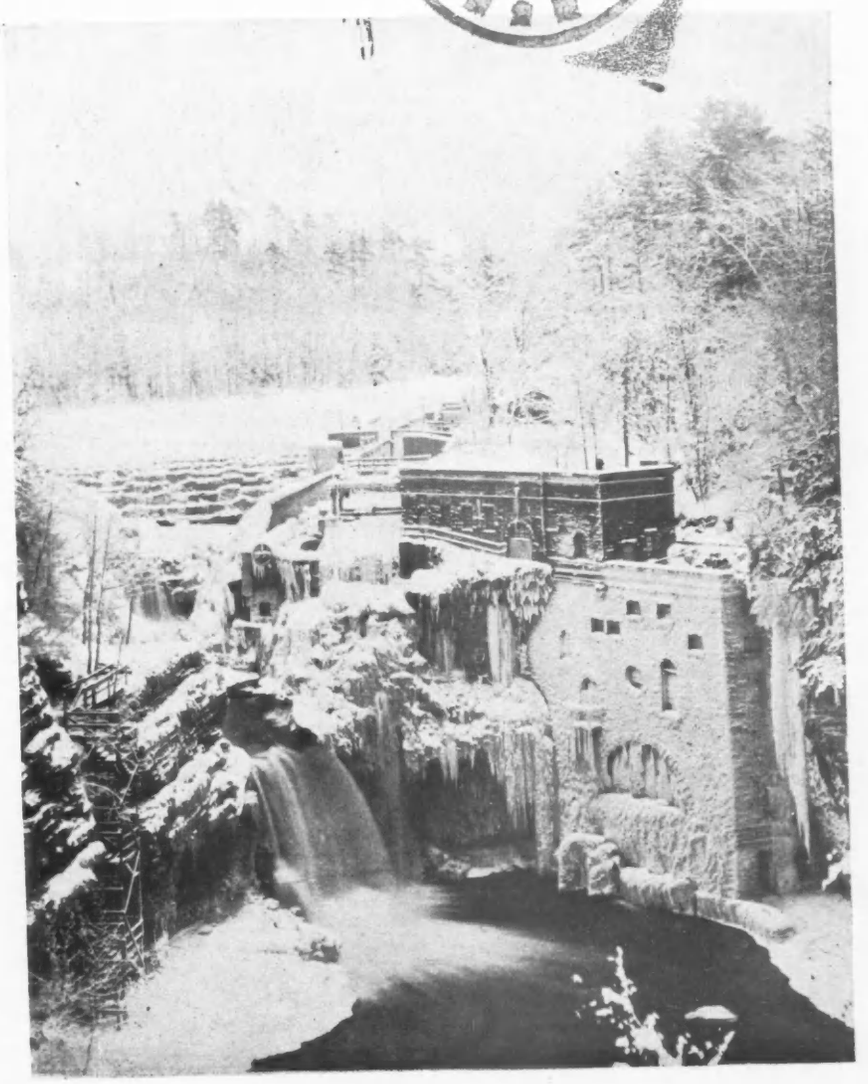
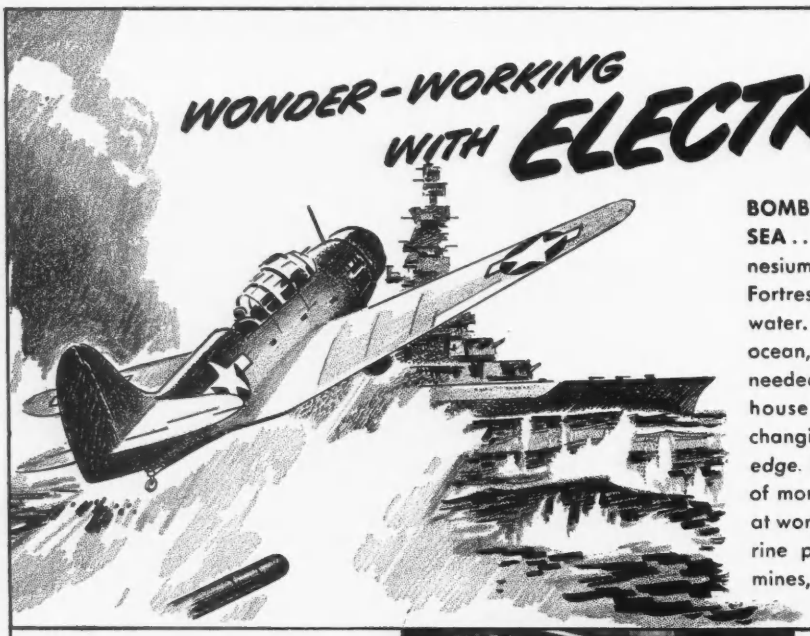


Volume XLII
February, 1945
Number Four

WONDER-WORKING WITH ELECTRONS



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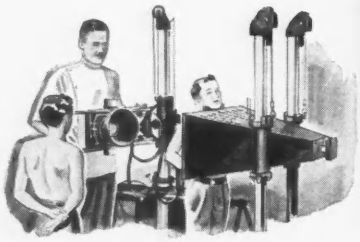

A NEW X-RAY machine, built by Westinghouse, makes possible the examination of 1000 school children daily — for symptoms of tuberculosis. X-ray pictures are taken by a 35 mm candid camera — at a cost of less than 1¢ per exposure.

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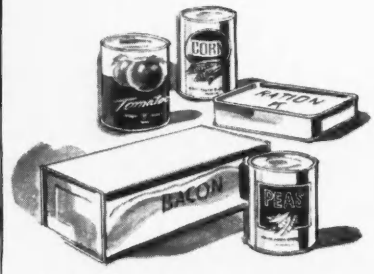
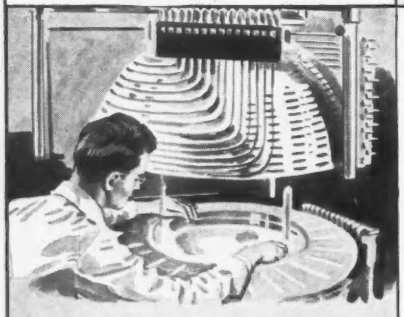
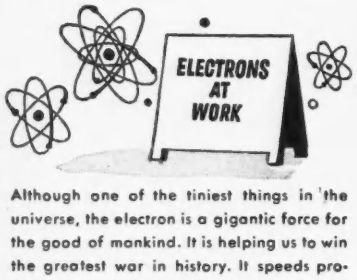


S-T-R-E-T-C-H-I-N-G THE TIN SUPPLY . . . Electronic high-frequency induction heating — developed by Westinghouse — helps save *two-thirds* of our war-scarce tin supply by flowing a protective tin coating, only 30-millionths of an inch thick, on steel strip.



ELECTRONIC CHEMIST . . . The Westinghouse Mass Spectrometer analyzes intricate gas mixtures at amazing speed. In making synthetic rubber, for example, this electronic device cuts the time of chemical analysis from *days* to a matter of *minutes*.



Although one of the tiniest things in the universe, the electron is a gigantic force for the good of mankind. It is helping us to win the greatest war in history. It speeds production of goods for war and peace . . . brings entertainment into our homes . . . contributes to our health and happiness in countless ways. *And wherever you find electrons at work you will find Westinghouse electronic research at the forefront!*

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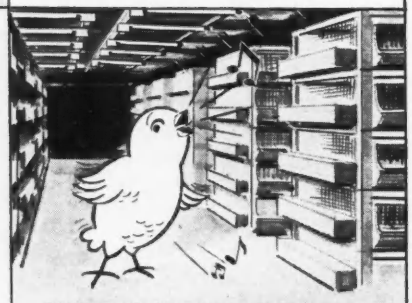

SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT . . . The Westinghouse Sterilamp*, an electronic device, deals sudden death to air-borne bacteria in brooder batteries — *has reduced chick mortality by 50%*. Sterilamps are widely used in restaurants, canneries, breweries, and many other industries.

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Sunday 2:30 pm, EWT, NBC

Westinghouse
PLANTS IN 25 CITIES OFFICES EVERYWHERE

Tune in: TED MALONE
Mon. Tues. Wed. Evening,
Blue Network

The Cornell Countryman

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"SHUCKS, SI, IT WAS SIMPLE SOLVING MY MANPOWER SHORTAGE. JUST CROSSED MY CORN WITH MEXICAN JUMPING BEAN AND POPCORN."

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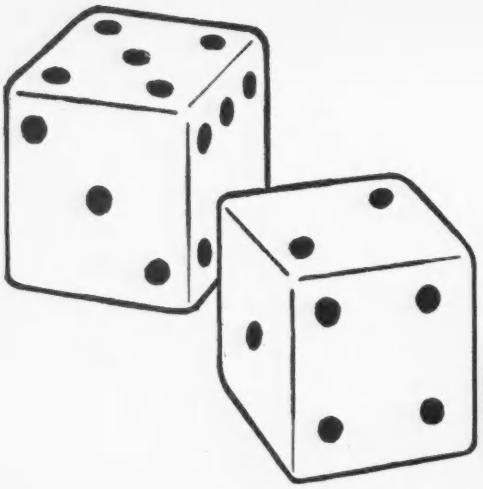

It's GOOD LUCK

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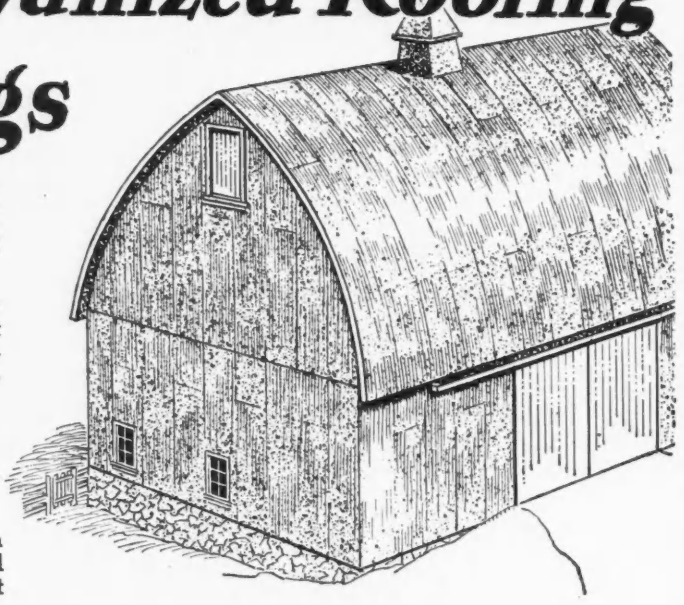

For in these days of material scarcities, galvanized roofing can be taken care of by simple, easy means and made to last a lifetime.

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Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life - Plant, Animal, Human

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Household Mechanics

By Professor F. B. Wright

THE term "mechanized age" which we hear so much about these days applies no less to the American home than to our farms and factories. With all of the new home conveniences promised to us after the war (if we get them) the home will indeed be an assemblage of machines, gadgets, pipes and wires.

Perhaps it would be safe to say that the majority of present day college women are going to start a home in a mechanized house. In view of this prospect it seems logical that women should have an opportunity to learn at least the elementary principles of machines and their applications in the home.

For just this purpose a course has been organized in the Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell by Professor B. B. Robb, the present head of that department. For some 20 years, Professor Robb and his assistants have been teaching "household mechanics" to women of home economics, agriculture and arts. With the very modest beginning of about 10 students and very little suitable equipment, the course has grown steadily until now the number of students is around 80 and special equipment for the class occupies an important share of the department's laboratory space.

It has often been said that "women are just not mechanical minded." Professor Robb and his assistants, after years of experience with this class, are convinced that such a statement is misleading. It is true that the average woman student is not at first as capable of thinking in mechanical terms as men students are, but the reason lies in lack of experience and not in native ability. In mechanical fields where the woman has had experience, such as the making of a dress, she is likely to excel the men in both mental and manual skills. In other fields, such as auto mechanics, plumbing, and sheet metal work, where men ordinarily predominate, it has been found that the women are apt students and with good instruction very rapidly acquire an understanding and skills comparable to those of men.

Perhaps it's because of the novelty of the subject matter to the experience of the women or perhaps it's a keen natural curiosity that makes the women in this class such eager students. Generally speaking, the instructors, who teach both men and women classes, agree that the women students are often more enthusiastic and eager to learn than are the men.

Reading left to right: Standing: Lois Hutchinson, Rita Radway, Shirley Greene, Aliee Kimura, Mary Wagner, Katherine Faulkner, Elizabeth Zubon, Jean McClean, Marjorie Paquette, Virginia Weller, Suzanne Stone, Arlene O'Hara, Mike Richards; Seated: Marguerite Groden, Stephanie Slater, Emily Palmer, Jean Frank, Lois Haigh, Joanne Taylor.

Instruction in this course begins with something with which the student is familiar and proceeds systematically to the unfamiliar. For example, every woman is familiar with the external appearance of the automobile and many know how to drive, but what goes on under the hood and under the floor of the car is a mystery. In the laboratory there are automobiles in various stages of assembly from one in running condition to cross sectioned assemblies and parts. The students are introduced to the running model with which they are more or less familiar. The engine is started and the model is driven around on the floor while the students look on. They are asked to observe closely everything that the driver does and as many of the moving parts as can be seen. Following this is a discussion of the reasons for the things that the driver did and the functions of the parts observed. Cross sectioned models of parts are used in this discussion to clarify the principles of operation and functions. In an apparently incidental manner the instructor introduces with this discussion some of the elementary machines found on the automobile, such as, levers, wheels and inclined planes. Mechanical devices, such as, cams, gears and bearings of various types are also introduced, exhibited and their applications explained.

Starting with the gasoline in the tank the students trace its path to the engine and actually see it going into the engine from the carburetor. The manner in which the energy of the gasoline is converted to heat and mechanical power is demonstrated and thoroughly explained.

In this manner, the students learn a good deal about the physics of an automobile and physics in general incidental to the study of a machine in which they have a very keen interest. They seldom realize that they are studying physics at all.

Because of the nature of the work, the girls are asked to wear blue denim coveralls in the laboratory. This helps to set the stage for greater activity and helps to break down a natural aversion on the part of many women to getting their hands and clothes greasy and dirty. Also, the coveralls are a safer garment to wear around machinery than are conventional women's clothes.

The course will not make physicists out of the girls, in fact, it is not intended to be a conventional course in physics, but it is hoped that those who take it will be able to understand and to evaluate better the many machines and gadgets with which they may work in the future.

The Subtle Beast

By George Axinn

"ANYBODY who's fool enough to want a book on snakes can have it," a lady said to me the other day when she saw the leaflet I was carrying. It had never occurred to her that anyone might be interested in snakes, that snakes might be of any use to man, that they might have some economic value. Her reaction to them, like that of so many others, was spontaneous and natural. It is the most common thing for people to shrug their shoulders or jump with fear at the mention or sight of the most hated reptile.

It's natural for most of us because it has been passed on from generation to generation since biblical times. From early childhood we hear stories about harmful things that snakes do.

Most snakes are not poisonous, not obnoxious, and they are not slimy. The fact is that the superstitious fear of snakes is so firmly fixed in our minds that it is almost impossible to get rid of it. It's come to the state where people who try to debunk snake stories are frowned upon. and thought either fools or mentally unbalanced.

One of the most persistant and widespread snake myths in the country is the one about the reptile known as the "hoop snake." These beasts, southerners say, are able to form themselves into hoops by taking their tails in their mouths and then to roll in pursuit of their victims with race-horse speed. This snake is supposed to have a horn on the end of its tail, with which to kill the people it catches. When the back bone of the reptile in question is examined it is clearly seen that it couldn't possibly form itself into a hoop and roll.

Another popular myth, this one about a "stinging snake," is said to have originated over 200 years ago, for there is printed matter about it dating to 1688. The report asserts that there lived in the Carolinas a snake whose tail was a poisoned spike. This account refers to the horn, or stinging snake, known officially as Farancia abacura, which is completely harmless.

The superstition about the "glass", or "jointed snake", which, at the tap of a stick is said to disjoint and come apart, the pieces wriggling off in every direction and coming together again if the head part is not captured or destroyed, is partially true. As a matter of fact, it is not a snake at all, but a legless lizard. The explanation of its strange ability lies in the fact that it can drop its tail. Many other lizards can do the same thing, and while a pursuer watches the squirming tail, the animal often gets a chance to escape. An imperfect short tail grows in place of the one lost. This reptile is rarely seen, since it lives under decaying vegetation and leaves, or burrows in the soil; but, because of its food habits, it is of considerable importance to agriculture.

You may think it's absurd to believe that a snake could suck milk from cows, but many people "know" its true. If the mouth of the "milk snake", which has two rows of sharp, curved teeth in the upper jaw, were closed around a cow's teat, the snake would find itself fully occuped with efforts to avoid being kicked to death.

Another entirely harmless snake, the spreading viper, or puffing adder, as it is often called, is credited with having a breath that will kill a person as far as twenty feet away! This superstition arose because of the snake's habit of spreading its neck when angered, and hissing in a threatening manner. It is a bluffer, because it is neither poisonous nor are its teeth long enough to inflict a wound in case it did strike a person.

Some of the stories were started with a purpose. The tale of the "coach-whip" snake, which will whip people to death, undoubtedly was originated by slave owners who told it as a warning to restrain their negro slaves from straying off at night. This harmless snake, whose slender, brownish-black body may be seen moving swiftly along in the southern and southwestern parts of the United States, has a habit of raising the fore part of itself while traveling. That, as far as the Negro was concerned, confirmed the stories that had been told him.

Many snakes are helpful to man, and have a decided economic value, although there are some whose habits are such that they conflict with man's interests. They do not want to harm or annoy humans and if left alone they would never attack a man.

Large numbers of our common snakes are beneficial to man, and should be protected. Although they will bite when captured, their bite is usually no more than a scratch and it is not poisonous. They destroy large numbers of mice and insects, thereby protecting garden crops and foodstuffs.

One of the most abundant snakes in the country is the common "garter" or "ribbon" snake, whose natural food is earthworms, insects, spiders, grasshoppers, and an occasional mouse. Rats, chipmunks, meadow mice, and young rabbits are the main food of the plentiful black snake and the pine snake. The house snake, or checkered adder, eats a large number of mice each year, but is the victim of much superstitious fear.

A snake that is not only able to kill rattle snakes, but has been known to eat them is the king snake. Stories originated by early settlers tell of king snakes going on hunts for other snakes. These are not true, although the kingsnake will eat others.

Slugs and insect larvae which are very destructive to garden crops are a large part of the food of the little red-bellied snake and the DeKay snake, or rock snake. Green snakes are helpful in keeping down insect numbers in our gardens, and large quantities of rodents are devoured each year by bull snakes and gopher snakes. Even rattlesnakes are of some use, because their main food is ground squirrels, young prairie dogs, and other rodents.

There are some snakes, of course, which do destroy things which are useful to us. Among these is the common water snake which will kill large numbers of young stream fish in dry seasons when the water is low. These are often killed because man would rather have the fish.

Others harmful to our wildlife are the black snake and the coach-whip, which destroy ground nesting birds, particularly young quail and eggs in the nest, and have been known to eat young chickens and even young pheasants. The moon or queen snake is known to feed largely on toads and crawfishes.

Like all other animals, these reptiles have to eat whatever their natural habitat provides. Mass killing of any snakes would upset nature's balance, and do much more harm than good in the long run.

Simple precautions taken by campers, hunters, and other people in the field will save them from having any difficulties with the few harmful and poisonous snakes that are to be found. If campers avoid pitching their tents in swampy and rock covered areas, if they look first before placing their hands or feet down, and if all those entering snake-infested areas wore protective leggings or boots, there would be even fewer cases of snake bite than there are today.

If we recognize snakes as animals, not out to hurt humans, but merely trying to exist in our common environment, we'll be better off for it.

Science Can Be Flowery

By Joseph E. Howland

FLORISTS from 14 states met at Cornell University on January 17 and 18 for the annual Short Course for Florists. Despite zero weather and a heavy snowfall that once again blocked most of the transportation in Central New York, the attendance was the largest in the history of the Cornell Short Courses.

Dr. Kenneth Post, acting head of the Floriculture Department, led the program that continued in high gear through 2 days and brought growers, retailers, and wholesalers of the northeast to Cornell for a searching look at "What's ahead?"

The other Cornell men, Dr. A. W. Dimock, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology, Dr. W. E. Blauvelt, Extension Assistant Professor of Entomology, and Joseph E. Howland, Research Assistant in Floriculture, were joined by Professor Alex Laurie, Ohio State University, Robert Roland, Society of American Florists, T. E. King, Lord and Burnham, Co., Harold Brookins, Jerry Brookins Inc., Kenneth McCully, Sim Carnation Co., and Frank J. Lind, Greenhouse Flower Cooperative, Inc.

Evening sessions were devoted to informal discussions of specific problems presented by the attending florists. A review of the discussions will appear in a later issue of The Florist Review.

The closing 3 hours of the formal sessions were devoted to a guided tour of the Cornell research range. The large group of florists was broken down into 5 smaller groups. Each group was assigned to a leader who took them from one experiment to the next at the sound of a whistle. Each experiment was carefully explained to the visitors by a member of the Cornell staff.

Dr. A. M. S. Pridham showed the benefit to be derived in sub-irrigating for rooting cuttings and the effects of growth substances and disinfection on rooting. He pointed out the desirability of using leaf bud cuttings on many of the broad leaved evergreens.

Miss Katherine Barnes showed the use of wicks in germinating seeds. Many varieties of lilies given various storage treatments, potted and placed directly on the bench in a 60° greenhouse were growing vigorously. They clearly showed the labor and time saving possible in this modern method of growing. The lilies had been automatically watered by the method developed at Cornell during the past six years.

The light treatment of leaf cuttings and plants of Christmas begonias to hasten vegetative growth and to save time, labor, and space in the propagating bench was of interest to pot plant growers. The use of this appears great for flowering begonias at times other than Christmas, also to make possible a delay in date of propagation.

Hydrangeas treated with apple gas to cause leaf drop before the plants were placed in storage were growing beside those given the conventional dark treatment. The bud count and the general good condition of the treated plants showed the possibilities of this method of handling hydrangeas. All of the hydrangeas were growing in pots in a transite asbestos board bench and were being watered automatically.

The new ornamental tomato developed by the New Hampshire Experiment Station for a Christmas pot plant attracted attention.

Joseph E. Howland showed the results of his work with snapdragon leaf tip-burn. He has not yet been able to find the cause of this trouble which is common in the northeast. Koster's White is particularly susceptible; all forms of Cheviot Maid, also Maryland Pink, are sometimes diseased; but Afterglow and White Wonder are seldom bothered.

Mr. Howland explained why roses cut in the afternoon keep longer than those cut in the morning, but emphasized that the difference is not of great enough importance to make advisable omission of the morning cutting unless you are making only one cutting a day. He reported that tests made last summer indicate that a rose grower wastes his money in using flower preservative chemicals during the hardening period in the refrigerator except on a few varieties where the color of the flower appears to be deepened by the treatment. The flowers do not keep any longer than those not treated. The use of a preservative by the ultimate consumer does appear to be of advantage, and samples of a new chemical preparation were distributed to interested florists. Others may obtain samples for conducting their own experiments by writing to Mr. Howland.

Dr. Blauvelt showed plants of miscellaneous annuals planted in soil which was treated with selenium for the control of insects on the chrysanthemums. None of the plants were showing injury from the treatment. Dr. Blauvelt also demonstrated the ease with which selenium could be distributed on the bench through the use of a "Hozon" siphon.

Carnation plants treated with selenium in October 1943 had grown all summer beside untreated plants. The treated plants were still unaffected by red spider mites now (15 months after treatment), although the untreated plants were heavily infested with the pests.

Dr. Post showed the set up for the surface method of sterilizing soil described in Cornell Extension Bulletin 635. Calceolaria and cineraria plants automatically watered were

Betty Beyer, assistant in Cornell's rose experiments checks roses cut 85 hours after removal from refrigerators. Roses on the left were cut at 4:30 P. M., those on the right, at 8 A. M. Note that petals have already fallen from morning-cut flowers.

Cornell Scientific Rose Growing
Water leaching from the soil is caught in the crocks and returned in the next watering. The soil nutrients are saved and used again.

equal to the surface watered plants and exhibited a perfect root system. The labor saving in automatic watering was clearly apparent.

The carnations which were growing in soils allowed to dry to different tensions before they were watered showed no difference in growth or production. Where automatic watering is used, inject water at 3 inches of tension on the vacuum guage, Dr. Post suggested.

Flats treated with the new wood preservative, "Cuprinol", showed no decay or moss growth after 9 months in the rose house where they were kept moist at all times. Untreated flats were already covered by moss and mushroom growth.

Soil mixtures were displayed in flats with a tensiometer in each. The florists were asked to determine which ones they thought needed watering. They were greatly surprised to discover that when the mask was removed from the dial on the tensiometer guage that all of the soil mixtures were at the same capillary tension and that all were in need of watering. This demonstrated the inaccuracy with which one can tell when to water a soil merely by testing with the usual methods. It also brought out why a grower learns how to water his own particular soil mixture and cannot grow flowers as successfully on the soil mixture of another grower.

Fred F. Horton, greenhouse superintendent, conducted the groups through the rose house and explained the experiments with automatic watering, soil mixtures, and various nitrate levels. The extremely vigorous growth of the plants in all plots showed that accurate, careful watering was of greater importance than the other factors being studied. The production of 35 to 40 flowers per plant with an average stem length of 20 inches could readily be understood after seeing the plants.

The automatic watering equipment was explained by Mr. Horton, also the fertilizer practices used by Cornell to maintain uniform fertility levels in the soil.

Mr. Horton has been syringing for red spider mite and using Fermate for mildew control. He found in previous years that sulfur caused serious leaf drop each time it was used.

Six years of automatic watering, a talk by Dr. Kenneth Post, brought together the production figures for a large variety of greenhouse florist crops, showing that a simple, inexpensive soil tensiometer could be made to take all the guess work out of watering greenhouse pot plants, or bench crops. Production and quality equal or exceed those obtained under the most careful surface watering. A controlled amount of water is injected into the bottom of the water tight V-bottom bench for bench crops. Pot plants are watered by filling the water tight bench until the plants are ⅓ to ½ submerged. No water drains out from the bench crops, but the soil of pot plants is allowed to absorb water by capillarity only until the surface soil becomes wet.

Completely automatic equipment will be available again after the war. Roses and many other crops have been grown with such equipment with no hand watering even necessary once the electric equipment for watering was installed.

Gravel culture fills a very definite place in post-war commercial floriculture, the florists were told by Prof. Alex Laurie of Ohio State University. The three great advantages over normal soil operation are these: (1) cheaper, (2) require less labor, (3) flower quality is better in many crops. "We find labor costs are cut by at least 50%," he said.

Prof. Laurie summarized production possibilities in gravel for the major crops as follows: roses—longer stems and better flower quality, carnations and gardenias — greatly improved flower quality and higher production of most varieties; chrysanthemum, stocks, snapdragons—just as good as in soil; orchids—vastly superior to the best success in osmunda fiber.

"Good growers can succeed in either soil or gravel culture and poor growers ruin the reputation of either method," he reminded florists. Soil culture, under ideal conditions, can equal the greatest success in gravel culture, but Prof. Laurie believes that the grower more nearly approaches ideal conditions when using gravel with plant nutrients, rather than the conventional soil culture.

The final evening session was devoted to a round table discussion of florist problems. The session proved of value equal to that of the previous evening and concluded the program with a general note of enthusiasm and great interest in new developments which will change many practices in greenhouse production.

Cornell Homemaker

Ever Try Weaving?

By Beverly Shepard

IT'S lots of fun to weave. I was convinced of that as I watched Miss Frost's flying fingers create beautiful designs while she demonstrated the art. Now, after having talked with her about her pet hobby, I'm right on the verge of dashing to the nearest handcraft shop to buy myself a loom!

Miss Elsie Frost is an assistant professor in the Dept. of Textiles and Clothing at Home Economics. It was while she was teaching household art in college that she first became interested in learning how to weave. Because she talked about textiles and took students on tours through textile mills, she realized that a knowledge of weaving on a hand loom would further enable her to understand the workings of a power loom, and to explain the construction of cloth.

During a summer vacation, Miss Frost attended Creative Crafts School of Weaving at Hartland, Mich. This school was founded by a well-to-do man of that community who was distressed by the fact that so many women had to go into large cities and do housework during depression years. He thought that if women could learn various handcrafts and could work on them during their spare time, upon finding a market for them they would be more nearly self-supporting. Through his influence an old garage was converted into this handcraft center, and while looms were being constructed downstairs, weaving projects were in full swing upstairs.

It was there that Miss Frost learned to weave. She liked the art so well that she wanted to buy a loom of her own. Before actually making the purchase, she carefully considered the size of the article in which she wanted to specialize; as it happened to be table linens, she decided on one that would weave cloth up to 20 inches in width.

Since starting her hobby, she has been able to weave a great many articles such as aprons, towels, and linens. To obtain variety in both texture and design is to her the most interesting part of weaving. Unusual effects may be obtained by such combinations as metallic threads with linen threads, or chenille yarns with smooth ones. The honeysuckle pattern is a favorite with Miss Frost, because it lends itself to endless variations.

While hand weaving today is usually just a hobby, it can certainly be a means of livelihood for those who are artistic in nature and like to express themselves through the medium of the loom. We constantly need new ideas for textiles that can be developed on a large scale on power looms—ideas that include both house-house textiles and dress goods. One way in which Paris was always ahead of us was in its ability to recognize the value of experimenting on hand looms in textitle industry. Special orders were made up for designers, and in some cases designers of fabrics were subsidized by the government. In other words, Paris knew that it couldn't make beautiful clothes until it had beautiful fabrics.

Because of the challenge to creative ability which the handcraft affords, it will undoubtedly play an important role in the post-war rehabilitation program. It is so absorbing that a weaver becomes lost in what he is doing. From a physical educational point of view, it is one of the most satisfactory methods of developing coordination, because the hands, feet, and head must work together.

There is little reason why anyone interested in weaving should not be able to experiment with it. There are several types of looms, and many of them are inexpensive. So, if you like to work with your hands, if you like to create design, and if you like to work with textiles, why don't you try weaving?

Omicron Nu Elects

The newly elected officers of **Omicron Nu,** the Home Economics Honorary Society, have taken over their jobs, and will serve for the fall and spring terms of 1944-'45. They are: **Jane Semanek,** President; **Alma Schwenk,** Vice-President; **Anita Hansen,** Corresponding Secretary; **Florence Hansen,** Recording Secretary; **Kathryn Foote,** Treasurer, and **Lillian Moore,** Editor.

Highlights In Art

By Harriet Friemel

The Martha Van Rensselaer Art Gallery is an interesting spot this month. Let's drop in one of these days, and pass an hour there. It will give the answer to that popular question, "What is modern painting?" through an exhibit by the Museum of Modern Art in New York. The artists, whose outstanding paintings are illustrated in color reproductions, represent a variety of points of view, of interpretation, and of expression. Several pictures show realism, cubism, and abstraction; others demonstrate the mysterious or magical or the world of dream and fantasy. Each type is discussed by means of written explanations. Of particular interest are the paintings of the artists who use their work for moral or social criticism or to fight for a cause. They ask us to share their indignation, shame, or contempt.

We are bound to get some new ideas, likes, and dislikes from "What Is Modern Art?" as we did in January from "A New American Architecture." That show debunked the streamlined postwar fantasies, and showed the progressive architecture of the United States which designs buildings from the inside out to make them useful to the people and activities they serve.

The Gallery is open Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons from 1:00 to 5:00, and the exhibition on modern painting will be there from February 6 to 27.

In March the Lending Library of Pictures will be displayed. This is a rental collection that students and faculty may look at in the Gallery and from which they may borrow their favorites for the rest of the term. We may choose from full color reproductions of old masters, of recognized contemporary artists, or from a group of original paintings by Ithaca artists, and spend only a dollar for the use and pleasure of the picture for many months.

* * *

Gentlemen may prefer blondes, but the fact that blondes know what gentlemen prefer has a lot to do with it.

The Cornell Countryman

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Youth and Government

IF we are to avert post-war depression and collapse, and surely the world deserves a better fate than economic suffering, our government must keep abreast of an expanding America. Co-operation of government with business and agriculture is the key without which we cannot open the door to stability. Youth, as it enters industry, and agriculture, and government, has a role to play—just as it is doing on the battle and production lines during war.

We have the market for our production, in a nation which has accumulated vast savings and has the purchasing power to buy goods it can not have while our manpower is being diverted. We have a world that longs for food, clothing and comforts of living which have been denied it. We have great stores of natural resources, the raw materials from which we can construct the things the eager market desires. We have the men to produce these goods. We have the technique, partly a heritage of war, for using men and materiel efficiently, to produce goods, fight disease, in short, to improve the world we live in.

The task of government is to co-ordinate our supplies and what we have learned by bitter experience. It is impossible here to give the details of what we think should be done, but we feel that this is the time for action. Win-the-war-first is weak stuff for strong men to take. Planning must be done now. We urge that federal, state, and local governments take advantage of all the provisions in our well-stocked cupboard. And we believe that those of us who have been fortunate enough to be able to complete our college training are the reserve, set aside for our future contributions to our countrymen. We have been given instruction now, the payments deferred until we can take our places in sciences, education, engineering, law, and the arts. Some of us are leaving college now, the others will follow after, till gradually the heirs of pioneer America, shall be its foundation. We must be directed by fellow citizens, for we are still green, into the channels where we can best nurture those hard-to-define spirits of freedom and progress.

No Farm and Home Week

THERE is a big gap in this February. All of us on campus, and the folks who used to pour into Ithaca for the big event are going to miss the week of lectures and demonstrations. Most of all we are going to miss the people we met in years past.

We can remember this crowded town, when everyone talked about what was going on "up on the Hill"; we remember Bailey Hall, and all the lecture rooms jammed with interested visitors. We remember a full program that gave so much to any who cared to come and take advantage of what was offered. No doubt the frosh are the ones who miss the most, for they haven't had the opportunity to participate in the planning and carrying out of this famous event. But to those of us who remember the past gatherings, there is a feeling of missing something too. At least we can count on memories!

We've been thinking about this gap, which is after all, just another war shortage, and we've decided that we want to do whatever we can to make sure there is no gap in the following years. We think that buying extra war bonds is one way of answering the challenge problems of restrictions and lacks of this and that, including No Farm and Home Week.

Countryman Elects

Countryman is pleased to announce the following elections to the staff:

George Axinn	Beverly Shepard
Anne Colm	Jack Stiles
Harriet Friemel	John Strander
Norma Goldsmith	Joan Weisberg

These compets have successfully met the qualifications and all of us "old timers" welcome them into their new places behind typewriters, at the business desk, and roving the campus for news. Good luck to you, Countrymen!

Old Elm Tree

The old elm tree is slowly dying,
It stands there now so gaunt and bare;
With empty nests, few birds a-flying,
No leaves are left for winter wear.

Next spring the sap again may rise
To certain branches feebly flowing;
Each year until the elm tree dies
A little green will still be showing.

Some trees must die by storm or fire,
Or men may fell them in their prime,
Like those cut down in battle dire,
Whom death has claimed before their time.

The old elm is clearly soon to go;
Good friends its end will sadly see;
Old men sometimes have exit slow,
And go to rest as does this tree.

William H. Glasson, Cornell 1896

Ed. Note: The author wrote that this poem was inspired by an old elm seen on his last visit to Cornell.

Campus Countryman

Jean Adolphi

A five feet, five inch, slim, attractive brunette is the Home Ec senior, Jean Adolphi. Jean, who expects to teach next fall, preferably in a small town in the Catskills,—is an upstater, having spent much of her life in Cairo, New York. Although she spent winters in North Carolina and Vermont when she was a girl, she firmly states that they don't impress her as does her home state.

In her high school days Jean was much influenced by her teachers to such a degree that she was swayed from her desires to be an artist to being a teacher of homemaking. "I want young girls to be thrilled as I am when I am keeping house," she said.

Often in the spring Jean goes motor cycling. Someday she hopes to have her own cycle, but until then she is content with back seat riding. Every Christmas she designs and makes her own Christmas cards. Jean is also an accomplished dressmaker, and makes many of her own clothes.

She has worked her way through college waiting on tables in the dorms and helping in Home Ec Cafeteria. In the summers she has worked in an aircraft factory in Hartford, Conn.

Jean is vice-president of Wayside Aftermath Sorority, member of Wesley Foundation, and an active member of Pi Lambda Theta, the educational honorary society.

Bacamia Meeting

Bacamia, the Bacteriology Majors' Society held an interesting initiation recently. All initiates survived, much to the surprise of the members. They showed outstanding stamina and fortitude. The ceremony was held in Willard Straight and was led by the President, **John Wenrich.** The initiates were first required to drink the **Bacamia Cocktail.** The formula for this potent drink is a secret jealously guarded by those who inhabit the Dairy Building's third floor. **Bacamia** pays tribute to the careful research on this beverage done by **Dr. Niven.**

The new members are **Edward Connelly, Ruth Finken, Rosalyn Freedman, Zena Kizuita,** and **Charlotte Liemer.**

Keep your eyes open for the first publication of **"Bac-Talk",** a newsletter about people in Bacteriology.

4-H and Extension Club Report

The University 4-H and Extension Club met Jan. 10th in Comstock Hall for their regular business meeting. **Jack Stiles** reported on the state of the treasury and announced plans for a Square Dance Feb. 10th, a War Bond raffle, and a concession at the big dance in Barton Hall, Feb. 3rd. The meeting concluded with the program chairman, conducting recreation. Jan. 17th **Victor Hershman** and **Walter Boek** represented the club at the Student Council meeting where the 4-H'ers were given the food concession for the dance Feb. 3rd. On Jan. 24th, a regular meeting was held in Comstock Hall. This was attended by a number of 4-H agents and friends. A lively discussion was led by **Robert Place** on what our communities need from us when we graduate and return to live in them.

Six girls and boys of New York State 4-H clubs brought prestige to their local clubs and agents when they took top honors at the 4-H Congress held in Chicago, December 3rd-6th.

Each of the winners will receive a $200 scholarship, and all had their expenses of attending the Congress paid.

Donald F. Sullivan of St. Lawrence County was awarded first place in the 4-H leadership contest. First prize for his record in growing meat animals was given to **James E. Repard** of Ontario, and **Walter MacEvoy** of Niagara was among the six members of the blue award group in the electrification contest.

Arby Swift of Allegheny came off winner in the dairy contest, and **George W. DeRidder** of Saratoga was one of the eight prize winner in the 4-H garden competition. **Frances House** of Onondaga won the blue award for her canning project.

Cotton Grown In Colors

Via London, a report has come from Russia that naturally colored cotton from which fade resistant cloth is woven, is now being grown in Soviet.

To date, green, rose, lemon, and brown colors have been developed. It is expected that a million yards of cloth will be produced from seven hundred tons of cotton, topping last year's production by 120 per cent.

New York State Junior Potato and Vegetable Growers Lead The Way

What will happen to the nation's agriculture after the war is over? This question should be on the minds of every farmer today.

Governor Dewey, in his message to the legislature, stressed the fact that we must have an improved marketing program. The J.P.V.G. realized this several years ago and put into operation a plan of making up consumer-sized packages on their farms and establishing a trade name for the organization. The most successful plan has been in the use of fifteen and fifty-pound potato sacks. The member secures a contract with a local store who buys his potatoes for the season. After the war when the main markets are gone or weak these members will still have their markets.

These packs are attractive and cheap. They result in a higher price return because the stores do not find it hard to sell them. For information on the work done by the J.P.V.G. write to Netty Sharp, % 105 East Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Course in Soil Saving Offered to Farmers

Farmers interested in learning about soil and water conservation, may now take advantage of a service rendered by teachers of the state College of Agriculture. Practice, in addition to formal instruction is stressed.

The course is known as the "Food Production War Training Course" and is prepared for New York state. There will be ten two-hour lessons. The outline has been formulated by Professors R. A. Olney of the department of Rural Education, and H. M. Wilson, extension soil conservationist.

The course is open to any adult engaged or interested in farming. There is no tuition. The teachers will also assist the farmers in establishing sound measures on their farms.

So far, the interest in the course has been great, and local teachers are preparing to offer it in their areas. For further information local agricultural teachers, and Professors Olney and Wilson may be consulted.

How Artificial Breeding Works in New York State

The artificial breeding program in New York State is carried on by county cooperatives scattered throughout the state, all working in conjunction with the State Breeders Association which now has its headquarters in Ithaca.

Ninety of the best strains of purebred Holstein and Guernsey dairy bulls are maintained at the artificial insemination barns under the supervision of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Cornell University.

Semen is sent to county associations all over the state at the rate of two dollars ($2.00). Each of the county groups then distributes it to members by a local inseminator.

The oldest and largest of these cooperatives is the Pioneer Breeders association, which has its headquarters in Ithaca, and serves Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland counties. Members of this co-op pay a one dollar assessment for each cow in the program, and five dollars ($.500) for each insemination. Of this, two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) goes to the insemenator, two dollars ($2.00) to the state for the semen, and the remaining fifty cents ($.50) to the local association.

Dairy Program

Dairymen, your county agent will tell you about the 12-point dairy program prepared by a committee of the College of Agriculture. The plan has been outlined here at the college, and will be developed by county committees to adapt it to local needs.

The basis of the program is to maintain high milk production, and at the same time keep the business sound and efficient.

The farmers are urged to adjust their business so that it can absorb shocks of a possible price decline. This includes retaining debts at a safe level, not carrying an excess of feeds and supplies, and continuing high production of good roughage.

It is recommended that accounts be kept so that it will be possible to study the farm operations, and to facilitate preparation of income tax returns. Dairymen are urged to use soil conservation practices to reduce erosion, to take advantage of artificial breeding and bull associations, to improve the system of managing the herd, and to conserve machinery.

Putting the plan into effect is a local job which can be worked out by the agent with the farmer.

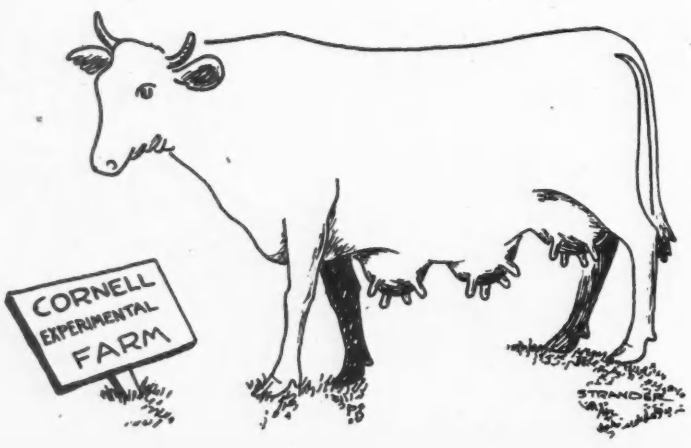
Deferments

Urging that present standards of deferment be maintained, Charles Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, has written a letter to Congressmen, warning that drafting of dairy farmers between the ages of 18-25, would materially reduce production for the year.

Mr. Holman explained that dairy farmers are especially hard-pressed by the man power shortage, because they cannot depend on war prisoners or inexperienced labor. Young men are the basis of the business, and only when they are there is it possible to use women, children and older men in lighter tasks.

Although the production for the armed services, our allies, and civilian needs have been high, the demand is even greater, and Mr. Holman pointed out that full-scale drafting would further cripple the efforts of dairy farmers.

There would be no cause for concern "if local draft boards are not stampeded into overlooking provisions of the present law and if they hold to present standards of deferment." According to the Tydings Amendment to the Selective Service Act, draft boards have been directed to exempt essential farm workers. Actual standards of deferment are left to local boards, although a formula of farm work units has been set up, and it is recommended to defer men doing 16 work units a year.



Future Farms

MOST farmers don't like to think about 1929. They remember all too well those hectic days of foreclosures, forced auctions, starvation prices, W.P.A., relief, and still more relief. But when you mention labor in these days, brother, look out. There's a nostalgic look that comes into a man's eyes; he may even surrepticiously brush away a few tears, as he remembers his hired men, the faithful, hard-working hired men who are now just a memory.

That's where this article comes in; its purpose is to bring joy to the saddened hearts of those farmers who have struggled along these past few years with inadequate or inefficient help. There will be more hired hands in the future, not tomorrow maybe, but within the near future. There will be more help than the American farmer has ever known before, and what's more it will be more efficient, will work longer hours, and still be cheaper than anytime in the history of farming.

No, these new helpers will not be human helpers. They will be machines—machines that will be mass produced for a lower retail price, that will do their work more efficiently and at less cost than a human could, and that will cut a twelve hour workday in half.

Ever since the war began and the labor shortage developed, the agricultural colleges, the big machinery companies, and the farmers have cooperated in suggesting and developing new methods of crop production.

Consider the new pickup baler that has just been developed. Not so many years ago, it took a crew of from four to five men to bale hay from the field. Now the new baler does the same efficient job with only one man to drive the tractor. The width of the pickup is 54 inches, and the baler will turn out from three to five bales a minute. The bales weigh from 40 to 65 pounds and their lengths may be 27, 36, or 42 inches. Another feature of the new baler is its self-feeding apparatus, a floating open end auger and packer fingers. This is a vast improvement over the belt and chain cross fingers which too often destroyed the valuable leaves of the legumes.

Less than 100 of these machines were produced this year due to the critical shortage of materials, but they have proved themselves under all types of field conditions. They will be produced on a large scale in the near future.

In fact, the day may come when machinery is robot controlled, and the farmer will sit on his porch and press a button to steer his tractor that is cutting his oats a quarter of a mile away.

—Emory Foulks

Buying A Farm

Professor S. W. Warren

In the last issue of the **Countryman,** attention was called to four groups of people who are interested in buying farms. Some suggestions were made which should be useful to city persons who have hopes of farming, but no definite plans. In this issue we will give some suggestions to city people who have definitely decided to buy a farm.

Perhaps the most important point to keep in mind is that rural people are no more in the habit of selling something for nothing, than anyone else. When someone offers you a "fine old farm" of 100 acres for $1500, **watch out.** Why has this great bargain awaited your arrival? Are the local people all ignorant of the great possibilities of rejuvenating this run-down farm? A brief study of this farm's history will probably reveal that experienced farmers have failed to make it go. Do you, as an inexperienced farmer, think you can do better? Your chances of success in any venture are best in those areas where success is common.

If you are intending to go into full-time farming, you should realize that it requires considerable capital. To finance an average farm in New York State requires about $12,000 and if one wishes to be a better-than-average farmer it takes more than that. This does not mean that the farm alone will cost $12,000, but that the farm plus the necessary equipment, livestock, and current supplies will cost that much. Of course, there are many farmers who have less than $12,000 invested, but they are definitely handicapped in having a business which is too small to be efficient under modern conditions. An inefficient business means a low return to the farmer.

An inexperienced person should not start farming with much indebtedness. True, many farmers have succeeded in spite of heavy debts when they started. Many others have succeeded in spite of inexperience. The combination of inexperience and heavy debts is too much for most persons. If you are short of both money and experience, don't you think it would be best to correct at least one of your shortcomings before buying?

For further information on this subject, write to the Office of Publications, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and ask for a copy of Bulletin E652 "Suggestions to Persons Who Plan to Farm or to Live in the Country."

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3. We're still paying that 10% trade dividend on purchases and you can use your dividend certificates at any time for anything in the store.

THE CORNELL CO-OP
Barnes Hall **On The Campus**

Vet's Muse

If the past few weeks can be used as a guide of Vet activities for the rest of the year, this reporter will be kept moving.

The 37th annual conference for Veterinarians highlighted a program of activities here at the Vet "little quadrangle" and those of us who were fortunate enough to attend some of the lectures will attest to the interest of the papers presented.

We were particularly impressed by the panel discussion on Brucellosis carried out by **Drs. Birch, Gilman, Hagan**, and **Winter** under the chairmanship of **W. S. Stone,** Ass't Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y. No one who has had anything to do with dairying needs any introduction to the subject of Brucella Abortus (infectious abortion) in cattle. Lack of space makes a full report of the discussion impossible but a glance at the conference issue of the "Cornell Veterinarian" for a resume of the papers presented will give you all the facts.

Also of great interest to us were the illustrated case histories given by **Dr. James Farquharson,** Professor of Surgery, Colorado State Vet College, and president of the American Veterinary Medical Association. His kodachrome movies illustrating surgery in western beef animals were particularly good examples of both photography and surgical technique. His side remarks about the sunshine that prevails in Colorado in contrast to snowbound Ithaca, and his final footage showing sunset over the Rockies certainly put some forceful ideas into motion. Look out Colorado! Here comes a cold sunshine-loving native son!

I also suggest that you see the "Cornell Vet" for papers by **Dr. M. S. Hofstad** on "Respiratory Infection in Chickens;" **Dr. W. L. Suppels** talk on Hog Cholera Vaccine; "Uses and Limitations of Penicillin" presented by **D. R. Nichols M.D.** consultant in medicine of the Mayo Clinic; and Prof. **W. S. Williams** "Recollections of and Reflections upon Sixty-five Years in the Veterinarian Profession."

It is not often that a student has an opportunity to listen to a man who has helped the development of a profession as much as Prof. Williams has. His reminiscences were a bridge between darkness and light concerning the growth and expansion of the Veterinary sciences. The heartwarming and earnest plaudits at the end of the paper were indicative of the profession's regard for Prof. Williams and all he has accomplished in his long and active career.

Just finished reading a copy of the **J.A.V.M.A. News,** a Vet College paper turned out by **Phil Brown** and his able colleagues. Taking no credit for being a literary critic, I still think Phil has put out a timely, neat, and interesting paper, and I certainly look forward to receiving my next issue.

Those of you who read your **Bulletin** regularly know of the passing of our two-headed calf. We wish the reporters would check their facts a little more closely, and we certainly urge the use of the word "anomaly" in place of the **Bulletin's** "two headed monster." We like to reserve that term for certain parties of fascist learnings who destroy human children should their physical apparatus be slightly impaired at birth. These fascist leaders who operate at lower levels with one healthy brain than our unfortunate calf did with its confused nervous system are certainly more deserving of the term "monster."

The Vet College invaded the Elks Club Jan. 9th at the annual Coaches and Officers Dinner. The boys, being neither Elks, Officers, nor Coaches, explained their presence by entertaining. **Ted Beyer** on the accordian, and **Al Evans, Gil Lewis, Walt Klein,** and **Julie Haberman** amused all with skits, jokes, impersonations, and fraud.

The Jan. 10th Honor Day dance is now a pleasant memory and "Five Men and Two Tenors" helped make it one. **Roy Olhurst's** renditions of "Shortnin' Bread" and the "Cornell Song" were well received as was the group's perennial favorite, "The Air Raid Song."

The first Seminar Club meeting was held at Willard Straight with an interesting discussion on Canine Distemper by **Saul Dorn. George Brightenbach** is scheduled to speak on Calf Pneumonia at the next seminar. More will be told about this group in future **Countryman** articles.

And now I shall spend a few moments discussing an animal I've grown quite interested in of late. Unfortunately my interest has not grown out of Veterinary stimulus, but out of a friendship with people who have never outgrown their childhood fondness for "Wabbits," their rabbit fever come spring, their fur-lined gloves, and their habit of referring to the furry animal as man's most beautiful friend.

The challenge received, I set out to explore the idiosyncrosic mystery and pseudo romance surrounding the bunny world. A trip to the encyclopedia informed me of a flock of species, names, and habitats and also convinced me I was using the wrong approach to the solution of the problem.

The rabbit is no ordinary animal but one that will go down in history as friend, plaything, experimental animal and an imaginative listening board. It is the last named trait which my friend and I are interested in and our reasons are purely unscientific.

Have you ever been down in the dumps, gone into a rabbit hutch, simulated an unburdening of your troubled mind to the bunny, looked at a helpless stump of a tail trying to thump out a message of good will and advice . . . or watched him munch at the carrot you've brought, and have him say thank you with a twitch of his whiskers?

The author of this article knows of at least three other people as insane as he who have found infantile joy over a visit to a rabbit hutch. Perhaps more of us should visit the funny bunny and get his idea of life. There's "Harvey" on the Broadway stage; "Thumper" in Walt Disney's "Bambi"; the chocolate bunny at Easter time; the Rabbit Family in the Sunday papers. Yes, the cottontail is here to stay and its about time we so-called adults took a little stock in the childhood fantasy. I think the kids have something so many of us have lost since coming to college.

Warren Jeffery

* * *

Waiter in a night club: "Sir, how did you find the steak?"

Pleasant customer: "Swell, I just picked up a carrot and there it was."

MOST MILK PER COW

Holsteins yield heaviest per cow. High producers take less feed and less labor per pound of milk. With Holsteins you get the most from each day's work. They are labor savers. Write Box 2045.

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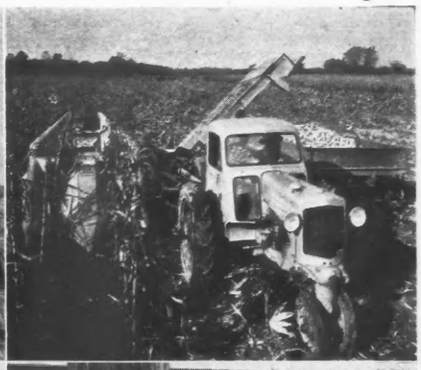

A FEW OF THE MANY MODERN MACHINES BUILT BY MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE

Minneapolis-Moline Dealers are providing farmers of today with farm machines designed, engineered and built to serve the farmers of tomorrow too!

Tractors and implements that bear the big, red and prairie gold MM emblem are, as always, outstanding because of their advanced design. For 80 years MM engineers with keen vision and great foresight have almost ingeniously anticipated future requirements of farming to design farm machines and implements that remain modern years after a normal span of operation has gone by.

MM machines are built to last, engineered to provide an effective means of increasing and preserving the fertility of the soil, and designed to enable the farmers to produce high crop yields year in and year out *at low cost*.

That's why careful buyers everywhere choose their machines from the MM line. KEEP BUYING BONDS !

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY
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"Interpreter's House"

THE COUNTRY is gradually awakening from its optimistic dream that the war will soon be over. Americans are beginning to realize that there is still a long, hard struggle ahead, and that the war needs of 1945 will be greater than those of 1944.

In spite of all that farmers have done in the past three years by dint of extra work, and in spite of labor shortages, their efforts will have to be strenuous to meet the needs for food and industrial materials.

Work alone will not solve the problems; work must be guided and supported by knowledge and skill.

Much of the knowledge and many of the skills are developed by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of New York at Geneva and Ithaca. These are then carried to the people by the Extension Services of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and of Home Economics.

The Extension Service combines the activities of teacher and interpreter. It has the cooperation of national, state, and county agencies. It is the privilege and the duty of the Extension Service to learn the facts and to tell them to the people. In doing this it serves all; men, women, and children.

If you have problems or difficulties, it is likely that the surest and quickest help may be had from your own County Extension Agent, in Agriculture, or Home Economics, or in 4-H Club work, or from the State Colleges at Ithaca.

Not the least of the aids for farmers and homemakers, and for prospective farmers and homemakers, are the bulletins issued by the Colleges. About 550 different bulletins are listed among those now available for free distribution to residents of New York State. The best way to learn what these publications are is to get a copy of the List of Publications, and then mark in it the designating numbers of those you would like to have,—as E 663.

You may return the list with your name and address, and with the titles marked; or you may keep the list for future reference, and write the numbers on a penny post card addressed to the

Office of Publication
Roberts Hall
College of Agriculture
Ithaca, New York

Ask for the bulletins you can use to advantage; but do not ask for more than one copy of each.

GRAD GOSSIP

'11

Stanley G. Judd, for a number of years head of the State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center, Vermont, has been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture in Vt.

'12

Grandpa **E. V. (Hardy) Hardenburg** has a new granddaughter, born July 20 in California. The parents are Capt. and Mrs. **Bob Hardenburg** '41

'23

Malcolm Smith writes from Washington about his wife, his daughter who just entered the Ag. College here at Cornell, his garden, and his two friends **Bennett O. (Bo) Hughes** who is doing emergency work on cutting timer from farm woodlots, and **Larry Vaughn** who is with the extension service.

'26

C. W. (Hap) Sadd became President of Cooperative Producers and Consumers Family Foods, Inc. (one of G.L.F.'s offspring) and on July 15 he was married to Miss Arlene Nuttall of Brooktondale.

'27

Leo Blanding is Ass't Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the Holstein-Freisan Association of America, Brattleboro, Vermont.

A second daughter was born last March to **Carl Van Deman** of N. Wilkesboro, N. C. Carl is in charge of the Apple Research Laboratory, which is a branch of the N. C. Ag Experiment Station.

Ray Flumerfelt is vice-president of Cooperative Producers and Consumers Family Foods, Inc.

'35

Fred Warren has been discharged from the Army, has married Ann Fusek, and has returned to Cornell to complete his graduate work in Vegetable Crops.

'36

Dick Reynolds and his wife are having a busy time, for Dick is foreman of the Cornell poultry farm, and his wife is manager of the State Game Farm.

Clinton Rufus Stimson has been appointed to the Chemistry faculty at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

'38

David and **Vera Kahn** (nee **Goldsmith**) '40, are the proud and busy parents of two redhead daughters. Dave is chief electrical engineer at Curtiss-Wright Corp. in Columbus. Vera, a Bac major, is active in service organizations.

'39

James C. White received his Ph.D. in the fall, and is now at the head of the research lab of the Borden cheese plant at Antwerp, N. Y.

Meredith (Butch) Wilson received his Ph.D. in California this spring, and is now assistant agronomist at V.P.I. Blackburg, Va.

'40

Lloyd E. Slater, now living in Ithaca, is in charge of accounting for Cooperative Producers and Consumers Family Foods, Inc.

Rose Brodbelk, now Mrs. Clarence Padgham, is in Capak, L. I. as manager of the school cafe.

Mary Brundage married Dean W. Astles last April. The couple is now living in Rochester.

Esther Helen Clough has become Mrs. Roger Bradley. Esther was married last April. At present she is teaching Home Ec in Kings Ferry, N. Y.

Joyce Farnham has become a staff assistant in London, doing Red Cross work.

Eunice Goodman is now Mrs. Max Shaul. She and her hubby welcomed the stork in November. Their new daughter Eunice is happy in her Fultonham, N. Y. home.

Frances Kimble, now Mrs. James Dietz is a teaching assistant in the Institutional Management department at Martha Van.

Elizabeth Schmech became Mrs. Walter D. Brown in July. She is an assistant in the Costume Shop (see January issue of Countryman). Her husband instructs in Electrical Engineering here.

Betty Jane Banes married Eugene Wright in July. The Wrights are living in Warwick where Betty assists her aunt, Miss Florence Ketchum, editor of the Warwick Valley Dispatch.

'41

Ronald Bowman is now manager of G.L.F. farm machinery repair center in Whitesville. He was formerly district agricultural engineer with the extension service at Cornell.

Phil Wilson saw Don Robinson a while ago at his home in Webster, N. Y. Don now has two daughters.

Jane Reynolds Brown (Mrs. Richard Hanson) is now on the staff of the Alameda Naval Air Station newspaper in California.

Harriet Cross, now Mrs. Frederick Vorhis, and hubby have a son, Frederick, Junior. Congratulations!

'42

A call to Boot training at Sampson Naval Base took **Marlin Prentice** away from his job as 4-H Club agent in Fonda, N. Y.

Working at Penn State with artificial insemination, is **John Almquist.**

Rodney Hommel was appointed acting 4-H Club agent for Montgomery County last August.

Phil Wilson is district agricultural engineer in several counties in New York state; headquarters are in Ithaca.

'43

Donald Van Waes and **Margaret Gaffney,** Home Ec '44 have become engaged. Don was in Florida awaiting orders to fly P-40's.

Erton Sipher and **Zelda Mullen** were married last May, and are now busy farming at Gouverneur, Erton's home farm.

Dorothy Eckstein married Lt. Richard E. Hyde in September.

We hear that **Wynn Ogle** is the Assistant Dietitian at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Va.

Freddie Orleans is teaching Nursery School in a Detroit public school.

Elizabeth Price chose December as the month for her wedding to Ensign Jock C. Meyers, Jr. Ensign Meyers is now stationed at New London, Conn.

Marion Scott is a merchandising trainee at the Boston branch of Sears Roebuck & Co.

Nancy White is the student dietitian at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago.

'44

Louise Feux is student dietition at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

Marion Hall is a nursery school teacher in Poughkeepsie.

Ruth Henne was married to Sgt. Warren J. Meyer, and is now teaching Home Ec in the Chapman High School in New London, Conn.

Elaine Merrigel is an assistant chemist for the Wallace & Tiernan Corp. in Bellesville, N. J.

Working now as teacher in the Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., is **Lois Hill.**

And another assistant dietitian, **Margaret Hulbert** . . . Peg's work is at the Sister's Hospital in Buffalo.

Jeanette Kelly, an October grad, now instructs in Home Ec subjects at the George Junior High School in Kearny, N. J.

'40

Lt. Don Nesbitt was in Georgia during the summer instructing pilots in instrumental flying.

First **Lt. Raymond Ferrand** was on his way to gunnery school in Texas when he stopped in Ithaca this past summer. He had been an armament officer in Corsica, and is probably back with his outfit by now.

Cornell in Service

Fort Benning, Ga

Dear Editor:

I want to say "Hello" to all Ag and Home Ec. students at Cornell. Just received the December issue . . . it's good to see where the grads are and how they're helping. My wife (former **Helena Nicholson** '44 Home Ec.) and I expect to be parents this June. I ordered the Countryman for two years about the time I left and still enjoy it.

It's **Lt. Frank Wiley** now, for I graduated from Fort Knox, Sept. '44 . . . am now assigned to Co. A 889T.K. BN. I'm happy to see Cornell Grange meeting dates in your issues. I am proud to think that a newly organized fellowship could survive the war two years . . .

A Cornell Grad
Frank Wiley

Lt. Manny Baum has finished training at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas and is now awaiting orders. He returned to the States after seeing action in North Africa last spring.

'42

Lt. John R. Pavka has seen action at Guadalcanal, Rendova, New Georgia and Kolombangara.

Marlin Prentice headed for boot training at Sampson, and had to leave his work as Fonda's 4-H club agent.

'43 and later

Ensign James Mayer '43 was commissioned a Naval Aviator Nov. '44. He is now assigned to Green Cove Springs, Fla. for further training in fighter planes.

Ensign C. S. "Cal" DeGolyer is out in the Pacific, in charge of a "fine bunch of deck apes."

Pfc. R. E. Brougham, is with the Marines in the Pacific. The chances for cocoanut and beef cattle farming on a south sea island have made him wonder about his post-war activities.

Cpl. Vic Zimmer is stationed in Alabama where he is trying to upset some of the false ideas his Army pals have about agriculture.

Milton Adsit was an Army Aviation Cadet when last heard from.

Theodore Markham '44 is in training as a bombadier at San Angelo, Texas.

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Mr. J. T. Kirkup, *left*, holds one of his contest winners. An assistant holds another of the high record birds.

That's the Record of Two Pens *from this*

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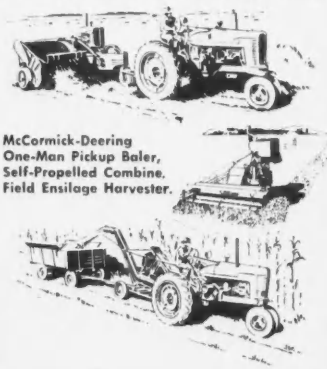

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